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CHATRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas.

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

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New-Dork Dailn Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1875.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The German official organ says that the Roman Catholic Episcopacy is disposed to be conciliatory in regard to the new Church laws. the Alfonsists for conducting the war with excessive rigor. = The Bavarian Lower House stands 79 Ultramontanes to 76 Liberals, ==== A public meeting to indorse Mr. Plimsoll's course in Parilament was held at Birkenhead. —— The less by the French inundations was estimated at \$15,000,000. ____ Athanase Josué Coquerel, the eminent Protestant minister, is dead. —— A lock-out has begun at the cotten mills in Lancashire, and a strike at Oldham of 13,000 work people begins to-day.

DOMESTIC .- The President has asked Mr. Deland to resign; he refuses until the Red Cloud Commission report. === Twenty-nine cases of yellow fever were reported at Barraneas, Fla. coedings for fraud were begun against Auditor Clinton and other State officers of Louisiana. Pifry-two indictments for whisky frauds were found at Milwaukee against revenue officers and distillers. - The Isles of Shorls regatin drew a large crowd of spectators, but was nearly a failure, because the course was not properly staked.

CITY AND SURURBAN.-The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization appointed a committee of five to reorganize the HId, XIth, and XVth District lection. But when Mr. Nolan didn't care delegations, thus cutting off John Morrissey, James Hayes, and Scuator Ledwith. —— The Assembly Committee of Inquiry examined Michael Nolan concerning moneys received by him for securing legislation at Albany for the steamship companies.

The American Booksellers' Exchange and Clearinghouse was closed, having made large sales. A trank-box manufactory in Newark, with several lumber-yards, was burned, the estimated loss being \$100,000, == Gold, 1124, 1124, 1124s, Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 89 110

warmer and partly cloudy weather. —— Thermometer in this city yesterday, 70°, 77°, 73°.

Readers leaving town for the Summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and the address changed as often as desired, postpaid, for \$1 per month.

The Roman Catholic Episcopacy in Germany are about to change front if we are to believe the Government organ, which declares that they have been advised from Rome to submit to the law regulating church property. This movement will be watched with interest, as it our discovery that Mr. Cooper has been made may be the dawn of religious peace in Germany, where recent events had intensified hostility on both sides of the quarrel.

The Centennial Exhibition is daily increasing in favor abroad. In England it is commended by The London Times, and in Canada It is creating considerable interest, which will be stimulated by public meetings that are to be held shortly. The prospects of foreign industries being well represented are so encouraging that our manufacturers cannot afford to be tardy in preparing for their share in the These pretended opinions, which the estimable

There have been so many unconfirmed reports as to the President's view of the Delano disgrace, and of his own and the accused Secretary's intentions, that any statement on the

to-day, however, is trustworthy. It is the President has already requested Delano's resignation, but that Secretary, appealing to the President's well-known rule not to desert a friend under fire, respectfully but positively declines. Mr. Delano's threat to turn State's evidence is even more significant than his declination, but it would not be fair to presume that the President, who has shown such interest in the welfare of the Indians, has been in any degree influenced by a fear that the threat would be carried into execution.

The City Treasurer of Long Island City is charged with various irregularities, including a short cash account. Much of the difficulty, however, appears to have arisen over a question similar to one which perplexed the honesty of the city officers in New-York at one time-the proprietorship of percentages on payments of overdue taxes. The allegation of defalcation is made, and Mr. Horan, whose carelessly-kept accounts are under investigation, asserts his innocence, and attributes the charge to partisan clamor. But partisan clamor hardly explains the statements in the preliminary report of the accountants and make anything whatever a legal tender in given in another column.

The Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall have issued a call for primary elections. With the new Anti-Custom-house Republican organization, the plotting and counterplotting which are sure to follow the changes in Tammany Hall, and with the efforts of the faction for which Messrs. James M. Smith, Emanuel B. Hart, Robert B. Roosevelt, and others allow their names to go forth as sponsors, and which has some hope -whether founded in reason or not can hardly be told just vet-of cooperation from Controller Green, we may look for a livelier August and September in city politics than these are wont to be except in Presidential campaign

Attorney-General Field of Louisiana has begun a proceeding for misdemeanor against State Auditor Clinton, Treasurer Dubuclet, Secretary Desmend, and Speaker Lowell, members of the Funding Board for 1874. This announcement seems strange in view of the denials given by the Kellogg Administration a few months ago to the very charges on which a prosecution is now based. But the denials were made during the campaign, when the charges could be credibly attributed to partisan malice and friends of the Administration were disposed to deal tenderly with the failings of their friends. State Senator E. F. Herwig, who is also brought before the courts in a criminal prosecution, is better known as the confidential deputy of the President's brother-in-law, Mr. Casey, and the real manager of the New-Orleans Custom-house. It is comforting to see a Republican office-holder in the South thus waking up to a sense of the official corruption in his own party. May District-Attorney Field have grace to persevere until a few, at least, of the notorious robbers in Louisiana have been brought to punishment!

The announcement of the appearance of twenty-nine cases of yellow fever at the Barraneas barracks, near Pensacola, is another warning to the Navy Department against its criminal policy of tempting Death by keeping an unnecessary number of men on the Florida coast during the Summer. The price paid last year for this madness was the lives of some of the bravest_men in the service and the broken constitutions of many more. The a sense of honor and in respect to the wish of Congress and the Navy Department that the Navy-Yard in Senator Conover's State shall be kept up. It is not enough that Secretary Robeson should authorize Commedore Cooper to take whatever action he may deem proper | both at home and abroad; and I now undertake to allient for the security of the yard and the safety of and without the least foor that I can be answered, that of the Navy as the highest in authority should take the responsibility on his own shoulders, and direct that the Navy-Yard be closed and placed in charge of acclimated employés, as Commodore Cooper recommends and as was suggested in this paper long ago. But if the Secretary will not do so, it is to be hoped that the Commandant at Pensacola will not allow a mistaken sense of duty to prevent his going to this extreme in order to save the lives of his men.

Mr. Michael Nolan proved to be a very unsatisfactory witness on Saturday before the Assembly Committee of which Speaker McGuire is chairman. He was bold, defiant, and occasionally impertinent. He sometimes seemed to suffer from that brevity of memory with which witnesses before courts and committees of investigation are so frequently ufflicted; even when he was eaught plainly contradicting himself in his testimeny he fell back on that ready help in such times of trouble, want of recolto answer he plumply refused in very decisive fashion, and the augry questions of nettled members of the Committee could not get him to tell anything about his bank accounts or the men to whom he paid money. The brazen jocularity with which the witness sliuded to his "strike" on the steamship companies was hardly more offensive than his refusal either to clear or to accuse men concerning whose receipt of money from him he was questioned. People who THE WESTHER.-The Government report predicts read the report of Mr. Nolan's examination will be apt to think the Committee justified in taking the vigorous measures which they propose to make the witness a little more ready of speech. while every one will admit that it behooves Mr. Phelps to get immediately a new deputy Assista at District-Attorney.

LIBELS ON THE DEAD.

The venerable Peter Cooper, whose character is held in universal and merited respect, has published a pamphlet advocating the 3.65 scheme of assignals. We mention the fact with sincere regret, which is the greater since a tool to circulate a wanton libel on the memories of Webster and Calboun. About midway in his "Letter on the Currency" Mr. Cooper observes that to make gold "the standard of all values and the legal-"ized measure of all trade and ex-"change in this country, would be in "direct opposition to the opinion of many of the wisest statesmen that our country has 'produced." In support of this extraordinary statement, Mr. Cooper quotes what purport to be the opinions of Webster and Calhoun. philanthropist must have copied without verification from some inflationist pamphlet, are the basest literary forgories we remember to have met with.

The pretended quotation from Webster reads as follows in Mr. Cooper's pamphlet:

matters of property; and these required, among other things, a uniform standard of values or medium of pay ment. One of the first powers given to Congress, there-fore, is that of coming money and fixing the value of for-eign colus, and one of the first restraints imposed on the

States is the total prohibition to coin money.

These two provisions are industriously followed and completed, by denying to the States all powers of emitting bills of credit or making anything but gold or silver a tender in payment of debts. The whole control, there fore, over the standard of value and medium of payments is vested in the General Government. And again, collating the grant to Congress, and the prohibition on the States, a just reading of the provision is this: "Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, emit bills of credit, or make soything besides gold and silver coin a legal tender

The speech in which something superficially resembling the above may be found is in Vol. VI. of Webster's works, and is an argument in the case of Ogden and Saunders before the Supreme Court of the United States, January term, 1827. The passage in quotation marks, with which the extract ends, has its meaning reversed by omitting after the words "regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. the clause, "but no State shall coin money." Thus, Webster is made to assert the right of the General Government to emit bills of credit payment of debts !- a doctrine which on every occasion he uniformly repudiated. In this same argument and in the very paragraph preceding that from which the framework of this andacious forgery is taken, may be found the fol lowing passage of weighty application to the present political and financial situation of our affairs: "Commerce, credit and confidence were "the principal things which did not exist under "the old Confederation, and which it was a main object of the present Constitution to "create and establish. A vicious system of legislation, a system of paper money and tender laws, had completely paralyzed industry, "threatened to beggar every man of property, "and ultimately to ruin the country. "relation between debtor and creditor, always "delicate and always dangerous whenever it "divides society and draws out the respective parties into different ranks and classes, was in such a condition in the years 1787, 1788, and 1789, as to threaten the overthrow of "all government; and a revolution was menaced, much more critical and alarming than that through which the country had recently passed." If the measures urged by Messrs. H. C. Carey, Henry Carey Baird, Kelley, Pendieten, Atlen, Sam. Cary, and the platform of the Ohio Democracy are to prevail, the words e have quoted will bereafter be referred to prophetic. The following sentence from his reply to Calhoun, March 22, 1838, will be sufficient to show that Webster was inflexibly opposed to quack money of all kinds: I abhor all irredeemable paper; all oldfashioned paper money; all deceptive promises; everything, indeed, in the shape of paper issued for circulation, whether by Government or individuals, which cannot be turned into gold and silver at the will of the

bolder." If Webster's memory is libeled by the un known artist to whom Mr. Cooper has given his confidence, Calhoun's is not less so. South Carolina's famous statesman is reported as saying in "a speech" in the Senate:

It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection i can give the subject, that no convertible paper-that h o paper whose credit resis on the promise to pay-is saitable for a currence. It is the form of credit proper for a standard of value, to perform exchanges generally, which constitutes the appropriate function of money of currency. No one can doubt but that the Government more safe. Bank paper is cheap to those who make it, but dear, very dear, to those who use it. On the other officers who die at Pensacola risk death from hand, the credit of the Government, while it would greatly facilitate its financial operations, would cost nothing, or next to nothing, both to it and the people, and would, of course, add nothing to the cost of production, which would give every branch of our industries, agriculture, com nerce and minufactures, as far as its circulation might extend, great advantages, the people under his command. The Secretary | paper issued by Government, with the shaple promise to receive it for all its does, would, to the extent it could be able to prove that it is within the Constitution and powers of Consess to use such a paper in the management of its finances, according to the most rigid rule of sonstraing the Constitution.

The first sentence of the above, of which the whole is printed in the pamphlet without asterisks or other sign of histus, is from a speech made on Sept. 19, 1837. In the same speech, two pages further on, we find the sec-ond sentence. The third sentence is taken from an entirely different speech, delivered Oct. 3, 1837. Further on in this speech we find the first part of the fourth sentence, down to the semicolon. The honest man, the compiler, then skips 62 pages of a closely printed volume, and alights in the middle of a sentence toward the end of Calhoun's reply to Webster, delivered March 22, 1838, judi cion ly omitting, however, after the words "receive it for all its dues" the somewhat essential qualification, "leaving its creditors to take it or gold and silver, at their option," and after the words "perfect paper circulation" the further qualification "which could not be "abused by the Government." The compiler then skips a few sent-nees, and with another tagment brings his marvelous "extract" to a close. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Calhoun's currency scheme, which was immediately denounced by Webster as " mere paper money-nothing but bills of credit," and on another occasion as "old Continental money," it should be remembered, in justice to the South Carolinian, that it was to be forced on no one against his will, whether a creditor of the Government or of a private individual. In the very wide space traversed by Mr. Cooper's compiler, there occurs a passage in which Mr. Calhoan, in speaking of the collapse of the currency in 1813, uses these words: "I shall 'never forget the sensation which the sus-"pension excited in my mind. We could re-Congress of which he speaks resort to no tender net? Obviously because such a resort was nuistitutional. Though the country was then at war, nothing but the absolute necessity of

the opinion of Mr. Calhoun. The remedy for all the various evils from Mr. Henry Carey Baird and Mr. Cooper, is " Debt of the United States shall be concerted "interest, and legal-tender notes interchangeable " with each other at the pleasure of the holder," If we are asked to believe that David

Cooper's pamphlet affords us only another instance of the dangers experienced by good men in bad company.

TAMMANY REORGANIZATION. The report of the Tammany sub-committee

on Discipline has been read and accepted, and

three of the insubordinate statesmen who have recently made a disturbance in the Democratic camp are virtually expelled. These are the Hon. John Morrissey, his next friend Mr. James Hayes, and his Honor Judge Ledwith, the case of Shandley being turned over for further consideration. The men who have thus been thrust out were certainly no credit promithe organization. The to nence of John Morrissey in politics has always been a public scandal, and however popular that eminent sport and bruiser may be among the big-pipe men on the boulevards and the gamblers at Saratoga, his reputation has cost the Democratic party on the whole many more votes than his personal influence ever brought it. Nor is he only objectionable on account of his disreputable occupations. He is not a thief like Tweed, but his political methods are hardly less debasing and corrupting than were those of the Boss himself. To keep a horde of mercenaries-thousands of laboring men paid out of the public purse an extravagant price for pretending to do unnecessary work-in other words, to levy taxes for the support of Mr. Morrissey's friends-this is the theory of municipal government which Morrissey, Hayes, Ledwith, Shandley, and all that set profess without the least concealment or circumlocution. Morrissey thought it an excellent joke when Mayor Wielcham proposed that appointees to important offices should possess a common school education and similar elements of fitness, and he believed he had perpetrated a superb satire when he paraded the streets in a swallow-tail coat, with lavender gloves on his hands, and a French dictionary under his arm, and told the wondering acquaintances who met him that he was "going to the City Hall to try for an "office." The only qualification for place, in Morrissey's opinion, is ability and readiness to serve the party-the only qualification and the all-sufficient one. "You can't run a political "organization," said he at Saratoga, "without workingmen in it, and these must "be taken care of if you want to "keep them in it." That is the whole philosophy of the Morrissey system of politics. The very offense which is made the cause-or more properly the pretext-of the discipline now inflicted upon him was his rebellion against the resolution of the City government not to pay the day laborers on the public works any higher wages than private persons paid for the same service.

We should be glad to believe that the depoition of Morrissey meant a thorough reform of Democratic politics, but that is a blessing of which slight prospect as yet appears. The very committee report which ceasures Morrissey for getting up a meeting to protest against the reduction of wages is careful to explain that the regular orthodox Tammany organization, the regular Tammany Committee on Organization, and the regular Tammany majority of the Board of Aldermen, have all placed themselves on record in condemnation of the same reduction, and that to assert that they assented to it is a "foal aspersion." Morrissey's offense was not bad politics but insubordination, and the "Workingmen's Mass "Meeting" was only the culmination of a quarrel. It is the fact, however, that when John Morrissey and his followers leave Tammany Hall the worst elements of the Democratic party will be deposed from an eminence where they are doing a great deal of mischief, and getting their more desent associates into a

great deal of discredit. Mr. Morrissey declares that he will have his revenge. He will try a fall with John Kelly in the next election, and prove to that bold sachem that Tammany cannot carry the city of New-York without the active support of the Morrissev faction ; in fact, that there is no way 'ingmen," which means, in his vocabulary, taxing a million of people in order to give to a thousand or so laborers a gratuity which they have not carned. We shall not be sorry to see the issue squarely fought out at the polls. The attitude of the New-York Democracy on certain important questions of government and reform is not as clear as it might be, and this will help to settle it, and enable the independent voter to decide how he shall cast his

A FAST CONTINENTAL MAIL. The present administration of the Post-Office Department promises to leave behind it an enviable reputation for sincere, honest, and untiring efforts to improve the postal service. These efforts are by no means confined to Gov. Jewell, though they owe much of their recent success to his earnest cooperation and encouragement. Men like Mr. Bangs, inside of the Department, and men like our Postmaster James, outside of it, have shown us how easy it is to do good work and to make substantial progress upon all their predecessors have done. if officials will only confine themselves to their duties, and devote all their time and attention to improving the service, instead of running communes or screaming for the straight ticket. We will not commerate all the advantages we owe to this sort of officers. We desire at this time only to congratulate our readers upon another project of the Department, which though not yet perfected is far enough advanced to deserve mention and gratitude from everybody who uses the mails. The principal mail route of the country now

and for years past has run along the shores of the great lakes. Nearly 79 per cent of the mail matter sent from New-York goes by that way. The Postmaster-General has, therefore, naturally selected that route for a fast mail "sort to no tender act." And why could the train to the West. They are now engaged in organizing and equipping such a train, and it is expected that it will begin to ran by the first of October. It will make the distance from New-York to Chicago in not more saving the Government from certain and total | than 26 hours, and they hope to reduce the time destruction could justify a legal tender act in to 24. This will be a great advantage to all the country between here and Chicago, but will be of still greater benefit to the States west of which the country suffers, in the opinion of Chicago, as it will give them a gain of twelve hours over the present mail and express trains, "that by which it is proposed that the Public This will be for the great North-Western country equivalent to the annihilation of 30 " into bonds (assignate) bearing 3.65 per cent per cent of the distance which separates is people from their correspondents in New-York and the East. The importance of this gain is too evident to dwell upon, and the results of Ricarde, Herbert Spencer, John C. Calhoun, it will be seen in many ways. The amount of Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson, or mail matter to be carried by this train will be Benjamin Franklin, after being made acquaint- enormous. There will be four large postal ed with the experiences of France and En- cars of improved construction, capable of cargland with paper money, would consent to rying 35 tons of matter, and it is thought by administer as a remedy for our ills such a the Department that the amount to be carried desc of assignats as that proposed by Mr. | will reach 45 tons before the expiration of six Heary Carey Baird, we require better evidence | nonths. The greater part of the work of distribu-

en route. It will require a large and well drilled force to accomplish' this and it is be lieved the necessary persons can be found among the present employés of the Department along the road. They number at present 106, who are the remnant of over three hundred who have been appointed and thoroughly tested. Of course it would be impossible for any one squad of clerks to be on duty along the whole route. Six hours of work, such as they would be required to do, would sufficiently tax the energies of any man. Relays of clerks will therefore be stationed at Syracuse, Buffalo

and Toledo. The first question which will arise in reading of this enterprise will be whether its evident advantages will be enough to compensate for the additional expense of this tremendously rapid service. It will surprise all but the initiated to learn that it will not cost one cent additional expense. The railroads have met the Government in the most generous spirit. In nothing has the recent management of the Department been more admirable than in its success in so concentrating the transmission of mail matter along great thoroughfares that the expense of it grows comparatively less as its volume increases. This is one of the principal recommendations of the plan in question. It provides for the carriage and distribution this vast . mass of correspondence and information, at a speed far outstripping that of any ordinary storm, at an expense below that of sending it by the ordinary and slower channels. The Grangers may attack it as a new scheme of heartless monopolies; but it will do them good in spite of themselves and take no money out of their pockets. Of its effects upon the journalism of New-York and the West it is yet too early to speak. It is useless to deny that it will have some effect -but all will be to the advantage of the reading public and conduce, as all things may be said to do, to the survival of the fittest.

THE PLIMSOLL CASE.

It is several years since Mr. Plimsoll began his agitation against the shocking abuses of the British merchant shipping service. He attacked them with method and intelligence as well as with the hot temper of a reformer, and at the very outset all England seemed to be enthusiastic in his support. Enormous meetings in behalf of his movement were held in nearly all the principal towns of the kingdom, and a great many important and influential personages, as well as thousands of seafaring men, took part in the demonstrations. When he visited seaport towns to speak on the subject of sailors' wrongs, two or three thousand sailors sometimes assembled to escort him through the streets. Large sums of money were raised by public subscription to defray the expenses of the libel suits to which the coarageous reformer was subjected by the inensed ship-owners, though in spite of these contributions Mr. Primsoll's operations have undoubtedly been carried on at great cost to his private purse as well as his peace and comfort. The facts which he dragged to light were indeed shocking enough to threw the whole kingdom into ferment. In brief he succeeded in convincing the world that British ship-owners are in the habit of sending large numbers of vessels to sea which they know to be unseaworthy, arranging the insurance in such a way that they are comparatively safe from pecuniary loss, while for the fearful loss of hie they take no con-

Mr. Plimsoll published a book in the early

part of 1873 giving an account of the prinipal discoveries he had made up to that time. Of 2,000 casualties in the carrying trade which occurred in a single year about one half is represented by the unseaworthy, overladen, or ill-found vessels of the collier class, chiefly employed in the coasting trade, and about the same pro portion seems to prevail in other years, the abuses being worse in this branch of the bu iness than in any other, though by no means to win except by "taking care of the work- confined to it. A great many ships, for indance, that have fallen from class to class until they are only fit to be broken up are patched and put into the transatlantic timber trade; they are just able to float in fair weather, and numbers of them founder on the voyage. There are several common causes of these preventable disasters; the vessels are worn out, or improperly and cheaply built, or overloaded, or insufficiently equipped. One of the most shocking devices by which a ship is "scampod" in construction by a persimonious and rascally owner is the use of "devils" instead of kneebolts. A knee-bolt is a copper bolt that rivets together the coatings of the ship's side (planking, plating &c.), and gives it the necessary strength of resistance. A "devil" is a sham bolt, consisting either of a head and nothing else, or a copper head with an iron shank. The iron corrod s and in time becomes useless. In sugar ships the fermentation of the sugar with the bilge-water produces a chemical action that soon reduces the iron to the consistency of black-lead. Mr. Plimsoll handled such bolts which crumbled to pieces in his fingers, and e mentions one owner in the West India trade who lost ten ships out of a fleet of twentyone in the course of three years. There is said to be a great deal of "scamping" also in the common practice of lengthening ships; and this is a part of the subject in which Americans ought to take particular interest on account of the number of lengthened vessels in the transutlantic passenger trade. Overloading is an abuse which seems to be especially common in the British coasting trade, and it has led to some poculiarly painful disasters. After the sailor has signed his articles he cannot withdraw, although he knows the ship to be unsafe. Mr. Plimsoll mentions the case of a vessel loaded till she was only 20 inches out of water, and sent to sea under escort of a police boat because the men were not willing to remain in her. At the last moment two of the crew begged to be sent to jail rather than to what they regarded as certain death. The police refused. The vessel was never heard from again, Other instances are reported of a whole ship's company being put by force upon a sinking vessel, which went to the bottom soon after-The common answer of a ship-owner when remonstrated with for overloading is that the

underwriters were satisfied and paid the loss; therefore there could have been nothing wrong, But it is shown that the practice is to divide the insurance among so many companies that small amount involved as its individual share is n't entitled to be called a benefactress f to undertake costly and vexatious legal proceedings. Besides, there is a great competition among the underwriters, and any one who should get a reputation for backwardness in settling claims would soon lose his connection. subject will be slow in gaining credence. The Among the objects sought to be secured by the Constitution were commerce, credit, and mutual confidence in the fact than Mr. Cooper has additional in t

Plimsoll's disclosures—there are owners so discredited that reputable companies will not underwrite for them, and it is common enough in subscribing a policy of insurance upon goods to be shipped from a certain port, in vessels unknown, to exclude by name the vessels belonging to particular owners of bad notoriety. Outcasts of this sort form "mutual clubs and insure one another, and sometimes 30 per cent of the toppage represented by such clubs has been lost in a single year, with a proportionate number of lives.

In attacking these abuses Mr. Plimsoll has not hesitated to assail the owners by name, and occasionally he has succeeded in reforming them by a mere threat of exposure. He mentions one person who lost four ships from overloading in 1868 and seven in 1869; 105 ailors were known to have perished in these disasters, although of one shipwreck there was no return. "I threatened him to his face that I would bring the matter before the House of Commons. This man has not lost a single seaman's life since." But the owners are not all so tractable. There are several who have seats in the House of Commons and influence with the Board of Trade, and it is to their malign interference that Mr. Plimsoll attributes the meager result which has thus far attended his labors. A Royal Commission was appointed more than two years ago to devise neasures for the correction of the scamen's wrongs, and a Parliamentary Commission was subsequently created for the same purpose. The only visible fruit of all the agitation so far is the merchants' shipping bill which Mr. Disraeli has announced his intention of abandoning. Mr. Plimsoll has several times betrayed undue excitability; but when we remember what influences he believes to be arrayed against his bill, what a weary time has already elapsed ince he began to demand justice and humanity for the sailor, and what bitter trials every man has to contend with who enters upon a crusade in Eugland against vested abuses, perhaps we shall not wonder at the unseemly violence of his demonstration in the House of Commons.

New light has recently been thrown upon the uture of woman in medicine in England. The General Medical Council of Great Britain, which inludes representatives of all the medical colleges, licensing bodies, and the universities, as well as of the Government, and which registers the licenses granted by the licensing bodies, has just been discussing, at the request of Government, the advisability of allowing women to practice medicine, and permitring them to receive degrees or licenses which can e registered. Two-thirds of the Council declare that they are not prepared to say that omen should be debarred from medical practice, while they recognize the special difficulties in its way. The majority of those who voted for this declaation, however, took care to express their belief that it was neither a proper nor a practicable sphere of work for women. As to the means by which legal tains might be obtained for female medical practioners, they say that if women are examined by any of the nineteen licensing bodies in the United Kinglom, the Council will register the licenses, thus making the consent of those bodies the only step remaining to clear the way for women as far as examinations and degrees are concerned. In case this con-sent is refused, the Council suggests a special examiention by net of Parliament and under its supervicion, its certificates to serve as licenses and the dogree to be that of "practitioner in medicine," This is a long stride in advance in a country where now but one female practitioner, Mrs. Anderson, has legal status as such.

Japanese opinions on women's rights must pe onsulorable interest. This is what one of their ewspaper writers has to say on the subjects

" If we look into the theories of Europeans on this sub ject, it would appear that the possession of equal power by husband and wife is based on natural reason. But if we observe the practice of Europeans, it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the instand, and that this error has been brought about by the want of a correct view of the dictates of nature. We will point out examples of this. In going through a door the wife passes first and the husband follows her; the wife takes the best seat and the husband the next best; n visiting, the wife is first saluted; in forms of address, the wite is first mentioned. Moreover, while me , are is the company of ladies they must be particular in their onversation, and are not permitted to smoke without remen is far greater than that of the men."

In all this he sees danger, and he makes this ap

"The equality of rights between husband and wife is much misunderstood, and men idelize their wives for the purpose of pleasing them. And this is the reason why ome of the celebrated women of Europe have behaved in a manner which it pains us even to hear of, and which sterrible. At present there is much discussion in this nen and women. It is well, therefore, that our learned men should take this into consideration; otherwise the power of the other sex will grow gradually, and eventnally become so overwhelming that it will be impossible to control it. Ye learned men, what are your views !"

Mr. Jefferson Davis, it is stated, will devote himself presently to the work of writing a History of the Rebellion. If he is hardly in a position to produce what may be fairly called a history, he can doubtless make a valuable contribution to history as it will be written by others. He will give, we suppose, an elaborate pien in justification, making the heat defense of his own conduct and that of his associates. We think that he has a right to be heard; to say for himself what motives impelled him to bandon a government which he had sworn to maintain; and to offer such extenuations of his course as he may think proper. So much is conceded to every criminal upon trial. Mr. Davis must be in possesaion of facts which are not generally known; and he may give us materials for the annuals of the Rebellion which otherwise would be lost. He cannot, probably, write a trustworthy book; but we see no reason why he may not write an honest one.

A fair and square test case under the Civil Rights law will now be made up in Indiana. In direct vio-lation of the State statute Frank Miller, white, has married Mary A. Ginis, colored, and is in jail for so doing. The marriage license was regularly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clark County, and the ceremony was regularly performed by a Methodist clergyman of New-Albany, who has been indicted together with the incarcerated bridegroom. The trial is fixed for October. Miller is a German by birth, has been in this country about six years, and declares that he loves his wife and would rather have her than any white woman he ever saw." She is described as "a decent, honest woman," and both announce their intention of fighting the matter to the end.

Extraordinary account this of a lady extremely married in Smyrna, Del. Seven times, a blushing bride, has she been conducted to the altar She was Miss Williams to start with; then successively she became Mrs. Trnax, Farrow, Riggs, Wallace, Berry, Pratt. At present she is an Abbott. Her taste runs to widowers-all her husbands save one belonged to that honorable and useful and much maligned fraternity. Most of the husbands had ready-made children, and she has taken excellent care of them, never having had any of her own. Who will say no one of them is willing for the sake of the that this judy has n't led a useful life, and that she

St. Louis thinks of showing that St. Louis was not made for Sunday but Sanday for St. Louis, by instituting a Sunday Lecture Society, the object of which is to provide lectures by the best speakers of the day for an admission fee of 10 cents. The Society They shut their eyes, therefore, and make mut- gives a pleage not to divide any future profits-ap-